The People's Press

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The People's Press.

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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.

From the New York Express (Supplement).

Campaign Texts.

The Truth About the Republican Party.

Why a Vote for Hayes is a Vote for Grant.

The Single Issue.

Every Republican Convention, State and National, held since Gen. Grant became President, has endorsed his Administration, with all its crimes and corruptions in the fullest terms. The Ohio Convention which presented Gov. Hayes as a candidate, endorsed the Administration; the National Convention, which adopted Gov. Hayes as a Candidate, endorsed the Administration; Gov. Hayes, in his letter of acceptance, endorsed these endorsements What that Administration was, these records show.

WM. A. WHEELER ON BRIBERY.

The Republican House preceding the present one, discovered that a portion of their Pacific Mail million expended in bribery, went into the hands of the assistant doorkeeper and another employee. The investigating Committee stated that they would recommend no action in their cases as both had resigned. The assistant doorkeeper was, however, kept on the pay-roll during the recess of nine months, and at the opening of the next Congress he was nominated for doorkeeper by William A. Wheeler the Republican candidate for Vice-President, who voted for him in common with his Republican colleagues.

WHAT THE WHITE HOUSE COSTS.

The total expenditures of the White House from 1857 to 1861, were $213,028; the total expenditures for seven years under President Grant, were $848,992; annual Republican average, $121,284; annual Democratic average, $53,257; Republican excess, $68,027.

HOW BABCOCK WAS ACQUITTED.

The testimony of Bluford Wilson, before the House Committee, shows that the acquittal of Gen. Babcock, the President's private Secretary, at St. Louis, was due almost entirely to the President's interference. The President on one occasion inquired what a certain witness would testify, and was told that he would swear to having seen money mailed by Joyce to Babcock. Shortly after, on the same day, Babcock called upon Wilson, and asked what this same witness would testify, "showing," says Mr. Wilson in a letter to Bristow, "that his Excellency had conveyed at once to Babcock every item of possible evidence." "The point of all this is," he adds, "that the President questions me in Babcock's interest." Two days after, Attorney General Pierrepont called on Wilson and asked at once what this same witness would testify to. He said he had been greatly troubled by the President's request that a circular letter should be written to District Attorneys, cautioning them against taking the testimony of accomplices. He objected to writing the letter, but the President insisted, and the letter was written. Pierrepont said that the letter was not to be made public, but it was made public immediately by Babcock's counsel, who could only have obtained it from the President. The letter alarmed witnesses everywhere who had proposed to give State's evidence, inasmuch as it left them no hope of immunity. In other ways the President interfered in the prosecution. He hired a detective, to ascertain the evidence against Babcock, and at the vital point in the prosecution, dismissed Henderson, the leading Government counsel. Under these repeated blows the case broke down, and Babcock was acquitted.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS.

The total liabilities of the Freedman's Savings Bank, December 31, 1875, were $4,004,875, of which $2,992,033 is due to the 70,000 colored depositors. One of the causes of the failure of the bank was the extent of defalcations. Ten of these were found in branch banks, and amounted to at least $40,000. The principal irregularities and frauds, were practiced, however, at Washington. Here, the money was not stolen directly, but, by means of loans on depreciated securities. Five officers of the Freedmen's Bank were connected with the Ring District Government, and loans were made on district securities which could not be sold for anything near their face value. The Bank was founded by a Republican Congress, administered by Republican officials, and stolen bankrupt by Republican thieves. And yet the Republican party claims to be the especial friend of the negro.

STRAW BIDS.

Postmaster-General Creswell was investigated three times, twice whitewashed by a Republican Congress and once exposed by a Democratic House. The most flagrant abuse ever fastened upon the Post Office Department, that of "straw bids," began under Creswell. A straw bid is a bid so low that it can never be fulfilled, which usually throws the contracts into Ring hands at a higher rate, or compels "temporary services" at high pay. Where the highest bid was $80,000, the straw bid was in one case $900. In another case the highest was $150,000, the lowest was $75. This last Creswell threw out, and yet accepted a straw bid of $1,200. One firm of straw bidders, Barlow, Sanderson & Co., paid between $40,000 and $50,000 to influence the investigation of the Republican House, paid one lawyer $25,000 for influence within the Department, and gave large sums to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General's brother. This firm obtained one contract which will serve as a specimen. It was let to a straw bidder, though there was an honest bid of $96,000 a year. This bidder failed, and temporary service was engaged at $700 a day. Another straw bid, another failure, and temporary service again, this time at $420 a day. Finally, the contract was handed over to Barlow & Co., without advertising and in violation of law, at $142,000. Hundreds of similar instances could be given. Creswell, when he resigned, received a eulogistic letter from President Grant.

BLACK FRIDAY.

Secretary Boutwell reversed the policy of his predecessor, of keeping his intension to sell gold secret, and advertised his sales, thus forewarning speculators. This inspired prominent speculators with the idea that if the sales could be prevented for a time they could force the price up. Jay Gould effected a combination with A. R. Corbin, the President's brother-in-law, and with Gen. Porter, Gen. Babcock and Gen. Butterfield, first securing the appointment of Butterfield as Assistant Treasurer at New York. The President was necessary to the scheme, and he was soon the guest of Fisk and Gould on a Fall River boat. Other interviews followed. Corbin was given, in July, 1861, $250,000 in U. S. bonds, and in September Gould bought for him $1,500,000 in gold. The President, during this month, wrote a letter to the Secretary, giving his views against a sale of gold, and then went to visit relatives in Washington, Pa., a village accessible by rail only from Wheeling, W. Va. This made all access to him difficult, and Fisk and Gould at once bagan to buy gold. By Sept. 16, they controlled fifty to sixty millions and had forced the price up to 140¼. $1,500,000 of this was held for Butterfield, to whom Gould had also loaned $10,000 without security. Fisk testified that Gould told him about Sept. 18 or 20, when they were getting a little uneasy, "This matter is all fixed up; Corbin has got Butterfield all right, and Corbin has got Grant fixed all right." He also testified that Corbin told him that "Mrs. Grant had an interest; that Gould had sold $500,000 of gold belonging to Mrs. Grant" (held by Corbin, who held an equal amount for Porter) "leaving a balance in her favor of about $27,000, and that a check for $25,000 had been sent." The whole country was now excited over the advance of gold. Fisk got Corbin to write the President by special messenger to prevent any Governmental interference.—The President reached Washington City, Sept. 22, and was besieged by the New York merchants, who implored him to sell gold. The order was not given until noon, Sept. 24, but Gould knew of it hours before and sold all the morning. The money delivery book of Adam's Express Company showed the delivery of a $25,000 package to Mrs. Grant at the White House.

THE GENERAL ORDER MONOPOLY.

The New York Custom House has been one of the chief bureaus of corruption under the Grant Administration. The system of warehousing goods which had been in vogue for years and given entire satisfaction to New York merchants, was changed in 1870, and an extortion monopoly given to one of President Grant's proteges. This monopoly was obtained through the President and his Secretaries, Babcock and Porter. Charges imposed by this firm of Leet and Stocking sometimes amounted to more than the freight on the same goods from Liverpool to New York. Their profits from these extortions were estimated as high as $300,000 a year, in gold. Stewart, Dodge, and other eminent merchants, protested in vain. Under Collector Murphy many other abuses grew up. Horace Greeley and other witnesses showed, before the Investigating Committee, that the Custom House patronage was used to control the Republican party. Public indignation compelled Murphy's resignation, but the President wrote him a fulsome letter of compliment.

PRINTING FRAUDS.

In 1874 the management of the Government Printing Office was investigated by the Republican Senate, and although charges of fraud were sustained, Printer Clapp was whitewashed. In 1876 the House Committee on printing, whose Chairman, Mr. Vance, is a practical printer, made a thorough investigation. This showed, on the testimony of the best experts in printing and binding in this country, that Clapp overcharged from 35 to 300 per cent.; that owing to the enormous supply of type and materials, books of 1,000 pages were kept in type, and when a new edition was ordered, the Government was charged a second time for composition; that full composition is charged every year in this way for the Army Register, which is kept standing, and in which only a few changes are annually made; that bills were made for articles not purchased. The investigation proved that while the Government Printing Office cost from 1863 to 1875, exclusive of taxes, insurance and improvements, $21,767,496, or an annual average of $1,674,422, that the work could have been done honestly for 60 per cent. of that amount, or about $13,100,000, the waste and fraud amounting in thirteen years to $8,600,000. The House legislated Clapp out of office; a new office was created to which the President appointed Clapp; the nomination was confirmed by the Senate, notwithstanding all these disclosures.

THE SANBORN FRAUDS.

In 1872, Secretary of the Treasury Richardson made a contract with John D. Sanborn for the collection of taxes withheld in all 5,000 cases, for collecting which he was to receive *fifty per cent.* of the whole amount. The contract was made without consulting the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or any officer of the Department. The amount collected by Sanborn was $427,000; the amount retained by him was $218,500; the amount justly due to collectors would have been $9,000; so that the Government overpaid $209,000. The Ways and Means Committee of the Republican House reported that probably all of this amount could have been collected in the usual way. B. F. Butler, now leading Republican candidate for Congress from Massachusetts, was Sanborn's champion in Congress, and is generally supposed to have been his partner in the transaction.

THE HOUSE APPOINTEES.

William A. Wheeler, Republican candidate for Vice-President, recently repeated several already refuted falsehoods with respect to the appointments made by the House of Representatives. The truth is, that of the 123 appointments on the roll of the doorkeepers, 35 served in the Union Army, 10 in the Confederate Army, 2 in the Mexican War, 11 are colored, and 65 are non-combatants, page-boys, &c. The former Republican House had 153 appointees, one of whom states that there were only 18 Union soldiers among them.

PUBLIC MONEY IN ELECTIONS.

The House Committee on the Department of Justice, examined at length the accounts of John I. Davenport, and found an expenditure of $34,000, which he attempted to account for by receipts for work on registration books. The receipts were obtained and furnished by Davenport after the investigation began. The committee further report that they found other evidences of improper use of the Secret Service Fund of the Government for political social and other purposes. It was evident that that fund was used to influence elections in New York City. They feel compelled to report that *the President and the Attorneys-General, Messrs. Ackerman and Williams*, who supplied Davenport with the $34,000 from the latter fund, diverted it from its proper purpose to one entirely foreign to the objects of the law.

FURTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Present-taking by the President, and the appointment of the present-makers to office; the wholesale appointment of the President's relatives to office; the consorting of men of high position with men of known corruption, as of Grant with Shepherd, Babcock, &c., and of Hayes with Blaine and Chandler; the failure to redeem a single pledge of civil service reform, though it has been promised in every national platform, every Presidential message and inaugural speech since 1868; the failure to take a single step towards resumption of specie payments, although it has been promised in every national platform, every Presidential message and inaugural address since 1868; the systematic disregard of Indian treaties; the violation of all official decency by placing a member of the Cabinet at the head of the National Committee; the dismissal from the Cabinet of the only Republican who had distinguished himself by the pursuit of thieves; the retension of Schenck. Orth, Kramer, Sickles and Hudson in foreign posts, the former until they chose to retire, the latter till the present time; the wholesale discharge of women from the departments in carrying the Democratic reduction into effect, in order to leave comfortable berths for Republican voters; the attempt of the Republican Senate to revive the franking privilege; armed interference in the State Governments of the South, and the armed intimidation of Legislatures and people; frauds by the party which claims to be the soldier's friend, in soldier's pensions and soldier's gravestones; the use of official power to prevent access of Democratic newspapers to the income tax returns of Gov. Hayes; the pretense that a party which still retains its most corrupt members in its highest places will reform itself if the efforts of these men to elect Gov. Hayes should be successful.

FOR THE PEOPLE TO DECIDE.

The official investigations, from which these few details are compiled, fill thousands and thousands of pages. Not a hundredth part is told here of what might be told; not a thousanth part of what will be discovered if the man who convicted Tweed on the evidence of his own bank books is allowed access to the records of the Republican Administration. Was a republic ever before ruled by a party so absolutely and irredeemably corrupt?

CONTRAST THAT TELLS ITS OWN STORY.

DEMOCRATIC RETRENCHMENT IN A SINGLE YEAR.

The estimates made by the Republican heads of departments for the current year amounted to $203,099,025. The Democratic House allowed them only $138,752,340, but the Senate increased it to $158,260,598. This sum was reduced by the House to $146,719,074, which was the amount of the appropriations actually made. The House thus reduced the appropriations $29,994,253 below those of the last year, and $55,379,951 below the estimates for this year.—The reduction would have been $10,000,000 greater if it had not been for the obstinacy of a factious Senate.

GOV. TILDEN'S REFORMS.

The New York State taxes in 1874 were $15,727,482; in 1876 they are $8,268,196; reduction very largely due to Gov. Tilden, $7,469,286.

A Chapter on Dyspepsia.

Dyspepsia means difficult indigestion. It is a very common disease, but those who suffer from it can aid themselves greatly, if they will only study a little into its causes, and deny themselves food which will surely distress and oppress them.

If one partakes of proper food and the stomach is in a healthful condition, no distress is felt. If it be liquid like soup, the coats and veins of the stomach absorb it; and if it be meat, the gastric juice is brought into play and dissolves it. This is a clear, colorless, acid fluid, which flows into the stomach whenever food is received into it; but it will not dissolve all kinds of food—particularly such as contain fat and starch. Its duty seems to be to help to digest meat, gluten (the most nutritious part of bread,) caseine (in milk,) albumen, etc.

In a healthy system, the processes are repeated without any discomfort. It is when the organs are diseased that dyspepsia occurs. And if you weaken their strength by eating too much or too often, and thus overworking them; or if you take very little exercise, and do not keep your blood well toned up with fresh air; or if you worry and imagine all sorts of ills—"some of which are still far in the distance, and some of which may never be near"—you will make the nerves of the stomach weak, and then neither your appetite nor your digestion will be natural.

Let us look about us and see who are the persons who are always chatting about their stomachs and complaining of dyspepsia. We do not often hear of such a disease among farmers or mechanics, nor among boys and girls. Indeed one rarely hears of it among those who live much in the open air and use the limbs and muscles which are given to them to exercise. No; pure air and long walks, or constant use of muscular power, will always give in return a healthy stomach and a clear head. But it is the in-door people—the literary men, clergymen, shop-keepers, milliners, dress-makers, tailors and shoemakers, and the ladies who have nothing to do—the nervous, fidgety folks—who are always complaining of dyspepsia and neuralgia, and all their commingled ills.

Then there are those who spoil their stomachs by spirituous liquors, tobacco and strong tea. For all these things are most injurious to a healthy and vigorous digestion.

Dyspepsia is not an acute disease, but it is a great discomfort, and it depresses the spirits, want of energy and interest in one's occupation, while the appetite is variable and capricious, and the head suffers with the rest of the body, and in this disordered condition it is not pleasant to eat, while its consequences are decidedly disagreeable, for it produces a feeling of distension which is excessively oppressive; or there is a repurgitation from the stomach, or decided nausea, or the food lies like a heavy weight upon the stomach, thereby causing great distress. These are some of the general symptoms of a disordered digestion, but there are various forms of it, and each person, thus afflicted, will give you a long detail of minor ills.

The only way to relieve it, is to first take care that you do not eat at improper seasons, do not partake of improper food. Once in five hours is the best division of time for meals, and your own common sense should teach you to put far from you all kinds of food which are known to be not easily digested. Veal and pork, and even lamb will often cause indigestion, and beef and mutton are better foods. White bread is much less digestible than unbolted wheat bread, rye, Indian meal or oat meal. Excessive tea drinking also exhausts the nerves of the stomach, and all kinds of liquor are always injurious.

Too much food is frequently the cause of dyspepsia in persons of sedentary occupations, or those who live a life of luxurious ease, and eat frequently of dainty dishes for which they have little appetite or even relish; for hunger is the best known sauce. Want of exercise is another most fruitful cause of dyspepsia. How can you expect to keep yourself in a healthy condition if you rarely walk out, and prefer heated rooms to the free air of heaven. Dyspepsia comes as a punishment to you for violating God's law of movement and occupation. Worry and anxiety will often produce dyspepsia; for tribulation and trouble will take away all desire for food, and the power of digesting it is proportionally weakened.

Then there are some persons who cannot eat of some particular thing without being distressed by it; perhaps it may be fried or roasted pork, or lobster, veal or even mutton. It is a peculiarity belonging to them, and they must recognize its power, and obey its dictates and let the article entirely alone, or else be willing to suffer the penalty of nausea or diarrhœa, which it will entail upon them, if they eat of it.

There are many remedies for dyspepsia, but few of them will cure all its varieties. Yet a continued rubbing or gentle pounding of the stomach seems to be a relief in almost every case. The substitution of milk for coffee and tea will also prove of great benefit when the sufferer is of a thin habit.

Animal food, well cooked, will usually be the best diet, if the right kinds are chosen; but sausages, fat pork, &c., should be utterly discarded. Oat meal is an excellent food, and can be eaten freely two or three times a day. Eggs are also healthful for nearly every one, as they contain highly concentrated food; chickens, turkeys and all white-meated fowls are preferable to those of dark meat.

Claret and cider—acid liquors—are the only drinks which should be partaken of, and pure water, good old Adam's ale, is, after all, the best beverage this world affords.

One of the best rules a dyspeptic can observe is "to eat to live, and not live to eat." "Men dig their graves with their teeth," is an old maxim which we see daily illustrated in our midst. But while a man's stomach should not be made his master, it should be a well treated servant, and not made to work at odd hours, but be allowed to have due rest, and never be overburdened.—*Country Gentleman.*

Industry, Economy, Success.

Without industry and economy there is no success. These are required on the farm, in the shop and the professions, if one would achieve success and produce capital. Without economy industry is profitless work, and without industry there is nothing to be economized. The two, like prayers and alms, go together, and should never be separated. It sometimes happens—as, for instance, in the present depressed condition of trade—that the most industrious are out of employment; but this is the exception to the rule, for generally speaking, where there is a will there is a way, and where industry is impatient for work something turns up. The industrious man will work for half a loaf rather than be idle.

What is the reason that often there is so much trouble in the family? It arises frequently from the shameful fact that so many members are drones, producing nothing. We have too many idle consumers in too many families. The divine declaration that "if any would not work neither should he eat," and it is one of those laws which, sooner or later, asserts their force. It is right that idle and wasteful men should get among the swine and feel the pinch of hunger. That very often brings him to his senses, when he returns to his father's house and again enjoys the good things which industry and correct living always guarantee.

Why is it that so many families, which were once in comfortable circumstances, are now without food or shoes? The answer is near: for ten and twenty years they did daily violence to the laws of economy. In their prosperous time they made no provision for the rainy day of adversity, nor were they ever troubled about their poor neighbors who, through sickness or misfortune were unable to get on; they never gave them a helping hand. In this wreck family industry was not at fault, for the parents worked early and late, but the fruits of that industry were used up as fast as produced. Pride levied heavy taxes, and the duty and pleasure of economy were unknown.

Tillman Cranford, the notorious outlaw of Randolph county, has been caught and safely landed in jail at Ashboro. He was caught on the 12th inst., in Wilkes county.

False Prophets.

[From an address to the People of Chatham, by Messrs. John Manning and William F. Stroud, members of the Constitutional Convention of 1875.]

It was charged during the campaign for the Convention, in the address of the Executive Committee of the Republican party, and reiterated by Republican orators and papers,

1st. That the object of the Democratic party was to disfranchise large numbers of voters.

This was not done nor attempted.

2d. That the Democratic party was unfriendly to the homestead and personal property exemptions, and if control was obtained of the Supreme Court they would overrule the decisions of that Court as applied to all Debts.

No ordinance nor resolution interfering or proposing to interfere with these provisions of the present Constitution was introduced by a Democrat; one was introduced by a Republican, but it was promptly decided that it came within the restrictions of the act calling the Convention, it was never allowed to pass its second reading.

3d. That the Democratic party would discriminate in property exempt from taxation against the poor man and in favor of lawyers and other professional men.

No alteration was made in the provisions of the present Constitution on that subject.

4th. That the Democratic party, in order to reduce the blacks to a degraded position, would legislate against their own race by annexing or requiring property qualifications for voters.

No property qualifications of any sort was required either for office or for a voter.

5th. That the restrictions of the Convention act would not be obeyed.

There is no pretense from any quarter that these restrictions were not faithfully observed, and this in spite of the protests from the Republicans:

First, that the Legislature had no right to impose the restrictions; and second, against the oath required by the act to be administered to the delegates and against its binding effects in law.

6th. That the "plotters" meaning the Democratic party, would restore the County Courts, do away with the townships, cripple or abolish the common school system and convene the Legislature in an extra session.

None of these things have been done or attempted.

7th. That the "plotters" would create life officers, taking from the people the power to choose their own rulers.

The terms of officers and the mode of their election remain the same.

8th. The sessions of the General Assembly would be prolonged and the expense increased.

The sessions of the General Assembly have been shortened, and the expense diminished more than one-half.

9th. That the Convention would cost $500.000.

It has not cost $32,000.

10th. That the amendments would not be submitted to the people for their ratification, or if so, but 30 days notice would be given.

The Convention has submitted the proposed amendments to the people, and has given 12 months in which the amendments can be examined and discussed, and has provided for a more liberal and intelligent distribution of them than was ever before practiced in this State.

This statement convicts the leaders of the Republican party of being false prophets, and ought to shake the confidence of the people, either in their intelligence, or their sincerity, for accusations so groundless should come home to roost.

Let Everybody Read.

An exchange says that a large Hayes and Wheeler meeting, composed of whites and blacks, was held in Cincinnati on the 21st inst., to get up enthusiasm for the Radical ticket, and here are specimen resolutions which were introduced. Let them be carefully read, and then handed around and talked about. We want every man in the South to know that Hayes' friends in Ohio brand the Southern christians as "murderers and hypocrites," their religion as a "mockery," that they will "go to hell," and that their churches are the refuge for murderers, as they were formerly used to deceive the world in regard to the infamous lives of the slave mongers.

People of North Carolina, the vote of your State may decide the election in the nation. As North Carolina goes so goes the country. Can you read such sentiments about you and yours, by the Republicans, in open meeting, in Hayes' own State, and hesitate an instant as to which side you will take? God forbid!

Here are specimen resolutions. They refer especially to the Hamburg riot, which has been proven before a radical judge to have been brought on by a negro mob firing upon and killing a white man. Read for yourselves:

"Resolved, That the perpetrators, aiders or abettors of those murders should be hung, and we demand the life of M. C. Butler and his confederates, &c.

"Resolved that the lands, goods and chattels of those murderers (Gen. Butler and the white people of Hamburg,) should be sold, to maintain the families of the murdered.

"Resolved, that we believe the Democrats of the United States, where such outrages are perpetrated, are incapable of self-government, and should be put under martial law.

"Resolved, that the machinery of the majority of white churches in the South is run in the interest of the oppressors of an innocent and helpless people, and we believe the majority of the members are hypocrites and will go to hell for failing to observe the most obvious precepts of our Lord Jesus Christ.

"Resolved, that we believe the religion of the white Southerners to be a mockery, and that the Church now is the refuge of the murderers, as it was formerly used to deceive the world in regard to the infamous lives of the slave mongers."

Further comment is unnecessary. Will white Southern men vote for the candidate of a party which tolerates such sentiments?—*Charlotte Observer.*

Mr. William Waddell, son of Mr. Maurice Q. Waddell, Esq., of Pittsboro, is one of the victims of the Savannah scourge.

A horse thief, by the name of Wm. Cole, of Caswell county, has been arrested in Danville and carried thence to Yanceyville jail.

Who Killed Stephens? Murder Will Out.

We profess to be neither startled nor surprised to hear that the Radical party had this man murdered for political effect. We have publicly expressed this opinion again and again, and in it we were sustained by the lamented brother of ex-Gov. Holden, (E. B. Holden), who was clearly of the same opinion, and who always said if it were ever found out who killed Stephens it would turn out to be the Radical party. He did not give his reasons for this opinion, but he was at that time quite intimate with the Governor, and held several confidential interviews with him. We based our opinion upon the action of the party flaunting the "bloody shirt" sensations to make political capital, and circumstances connected with the search for Stephens. We never could understand why Stephens should be found in that room after his brother and others had looked into it through the window and satisfied themselves he was not there. They were so well convinced that they deemed it useless to lift a window and look in which was an easy job. And yet his friends deemed it important to guard that room all night. But the next morning George Bowe takes another peep, and there lies Stephens, with his throat cut, and hardly the sign of blood in the room! But now blood is found on the box put at the window the evening before by those who hunted him, and blood is seen on the window sill. How did it get there? Why was not Stephens seen? Why didn't his friends go in at the window the day before and look, and why guard that room specially? Ah! the faithful sentinel was no doubt relieved of duty in the night while the body of Stephens was conveyed to that room, to make it appear that the Democrats had ku-kluxed him, and thus give the North something to raise a "bloody shirt" howl over.—*Milton Chronicle.*

Common Sense in Plowing.

Teams drawing loads on the roads get a breathing spell on the descending ground, when in ploughing the draft is the same from morning till night. There is a certain number of pounds that a team can draw day after day and not worry them, but if more be added, even as little as fifteen pounds, they walk unsteadily, fret and soon tire. No amount of feeding will keep them in condition. I have many plows in use, on which it has been an easy matter to decrease the draft twenty-five pounds, and if men had been drawing them instead of horses, it would have been done. It must be plain to the farmer that every pound taken off the draft of his plow is so much gained for his horses. It may be done in this way: for any soil except sand or gravel, use a steel plow. Their cost is but little, and the draft enough less to pay the difference in plowing twenty acres. In plowing sod the coulter does a great deal of the work, and should be kept sharp by forging at the blacksmith's and grinding every day if necessary. Of course it will wear out the sooner, but new coulters are cheaper than new teams. Set the coulter in the line with the plow, the edge square in front, with an angle of 45 degrees from the point to where it is attached to the beam. When the share gets worn out, it is poor economy to use it any longer, but replace it with a new one. Let the traces be as short as will allow the horses to walk without hitting their heels against the whiffletrees, and have just pressure enough of the wheels on the ground to make the plow run steady. If the handles crowd continually one way, the draft is not right, and if the plow is a good one it can be easily remedied at the clavis. To prevent the horses stepping over the traces in turning, fasten a weight of about three-fourths of a pound to each single-tree—that is, on the right end when you turn to the left, and vice versa. Every farmer knows that horses are susceptible to kindness and equally so to unkindness. I have seen horses that were working steadily made reeking with sweat in a short time by a sharp word or a jerk on the bit. Let your horses do their work as you do yours, as easily as possible, and be as willing to overlook their mistakes as you would be the mistakes of a human being. L.

Principles of Good Farming.

The better to retain important facts in the memory, I am ever fond of reducing the principles of good farming to brief maxims and rules, compressing into a single short sentence the gist of many a page. Thus I carry about the mental pabulum to be digested at the handle of the plow. The following are some of these principles:

1. The farmer who would succeed well and derive pleasure as well as profit from his calling, must manifest an active and abiding interest in his vocation. It takes heart-work to make hand-work pleasant.

2. The farmer must study how best to increase and maintain fertility of the soil. There is no inertia in agriculture. There must be progress, either forward or retrograde.

3. The farmer must strive to increase the quality as well as quantity of his crop. It is the quality that determines the price. In this, "excelsior" should be his unvarying motto.

4. The farmer must seek with watchful eyes to improve his market facilities. It is transportation that eats up all the profits.

5. The art of raising better stock is not so well known as it should be. Keep no more animals than you have facilities to feed and care for well.

6. The farmer must seek to improve his social, intellectual and financial condition.

Possibilities of an Acre.

No man knows what these are. We know that two hundred bushels of corn were once grown on an acre, and that five bales of cotton have been made on the same acre of soil, but we do not know that the limits of production were reached in either case. We should try to find out, not merely how much of any given crop can be produced on one acre of land, but how cheaply it can be grown. A big crop may not in all cases be a profitable one. It may cost too much to make it. The greatest yield with the smallest outlay of capital and labor is what we aim at. Our farmers are often too poor, not so much because their crops are small—and small they are compared with what they might be—as because it costs too much to make them. We must learn to make larger crops with less labor. To do this, we must go over less ground, and make science and practical skill properly supplement muscle and machinery.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM, PUBLISHERS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1876.

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.
Samuel J. Tilden,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
Thomas A. Hendricks,
OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE.
DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson.

ELECTORS.

1ST DISTRICT—LEWIS C. LATHAM.
2D " JOHN F. WOOTEN.
3D " JOHN D. STANFORD.
4TH " F. H. BUSBEE,
5TH " F. C. ROBBINS,
6TH " R. P. WARING.
7TH " W. B. GLENN.
8TH " A. C. AVERY.

State Ticket.

GOVERNOR.
ZEBULON B. VANCE,
OF MECKLENBURG.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
OF PITT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
THOMAS S. KENAN,
OF WILSON.

SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOSEPH A. ENGLEHARD,
OF NEW HANOVER.

TREASURER.
JAMES M. WORTH,
OF RANDOLPH.

AUDITOR.
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
OF HAYWOOD.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
JAS. C. SCARBOROUGH,
OF JOHNSON.

FOR CONGRESS.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.
ROBERT B. VANCE,
OF BUNCOMBE.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
OF IREDELL.

SIXTH DISTRICT.
WALTER L. STEELE,
OF RICHMOND.

FIETH DISTRICT.
ALFRED M. SCALES,
OF GUILFORD.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
OF FRANKLIN.

THIRD DISTRICT.
ALFRED M. WADDELL,
OF NEW HANOVER.

FIRST DISTRICT.
JESSE J. YEATES,
OF HERTFORD.

THE ELECTIONS.

It is with pleasure that we confirm the election news, given last week, from Indiana and West Virginia. Even Ohio, upon which the Conservatives did not rely, has reduced the Republican majority in that great and populous State to 5,000.

The Democrats have carried Indiana, which has, since the war, with one exception, always been Republican, by about 5,000 majority.

West Virginia elects a Democratic Governor and the entire State ticket by a majority of 12,000 At the last Presidential election, the vote of that State was cast for Grant and the present Republican Governor was elected over the nominee of the Democratic party. A great change indeed in favor of the Conservative party.

Ohio was of course carried by the Republicans, as was expected, but by a much smaller majority than that party calculated upon.

Colorado election, not much to boast of, Radically. The Republicans elect their State ticket by a small majority, but the official vote will be required to decide Congressmen.

REGISTER.

The Registration books are now open. All persons who have heretofore registered in the township where they now live, and in which they expect to vote, need not again register. But if they have moved their residence into a different township it is necessary that they register again. *Every voter must be registered in the township where he votes.* No one will be allowed to register on the day of election, unless it be that he comes of age on that day.

A word to Democrats—see that you are properly registered in the township in which you vote. Attend to this matter at once; do not put it off; your vote might decide the election at your box.

It is important in this election that we poll every vote. To secure that end, we would suggest that a committee be appointed in each township to see that all our party friends are registered before the 7th of November.—*News.*

The *Daily Constitution*, said to be edited by HOLDEN, who was a member of the Secession Convention, voted for Secession, bought a *new* pen with which he signed the Ordinance of Secession, and in the old *Standard*, of which he was then editor, is said to have asked, who will plot for the head of Abe Lincoln, is now scattered broadcast over the State, *free without price!* We ask who can put confidence in the *Constitution* newspaper at the head of which is a man with such a record?

The Charlotte *Democrat* says: "The Radical organ at Raleigh, the *Constitution*, actually has a chicken-cock at the head of its election news, although Indiana and West Virginia have gone Democratic by large majorities. Is the *Constitution* getting ready to join the Democratic party? Or what does it mean by crowing over Democratic victories."

Prominent Republicans in every direction are forsaking the Radical party and coming over to the Conservative-Democratic party, and it would not be much of a job for W. W. Holden to do the same thing just now!

THE STATE FAIR commenced in Raleigh on Tuesday. Programme for the first day, address by the Governor, horse racing, parade of cattle on the track.

The salmon product of the Columbia river, Oregon, will this year reach the enormous total of 40,000,000 pounds, and the amount canned for shipment will yield $3,000,000.

For the Press.

Radicalism Means Disunion—Then as Now.

Examining back into the proceedings and records of some of the earlier Congresses in the years gone by, we are enabled to fix upon individuals, who have since died in Radical harness, very much of the responsibility for the present national turmoil and trouble. Some of them are still living, and are acting with the Radical party of to-day.

Back only as far as 1850, we find that the only party in the country then in favor of a *dissolution of the Union* was the Abolition, or Radical party, and that the only men in Congress who then gave ear to prayers presented for that object, belonged to the then embryo Republican party, and afterwards fought under its banner to the close of their lives.

On the 1st of February, 1860, Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, presented a petition of Isaac Jeffries, Jno. T. Woodward and other citizens of Pennsylvania, Quakers and wealthy men, praying that "*some plan might be devised for the dissolution of the American Union.*" On the question of the reception of the petition, which was raised by Mr. WEBSTER, Jno. P. Hale, of New Hampshire, Wm. H. Seward, of New York, and Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, voted in the *affirmative*. On the 25th of the same month, the same petition was offered in the House, by Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, and voted for by him, and by Allen, of Massachusetts, Durkee, of Wisconsin, Goodenow, of Maine, Julian, of Indiana, King, of New York, and Root, of Ohio. Those of these men who have since died, belonged to the close, to the Republican party, and those still living act with the same party. Every Southern and every Democratic Senator and Representative then present, voted *against* the reception of the petition. Mr. WEBSTER voted with these, denouncing the petition vehemently, and suggested that the preamble should read in these words:

"Gentlemen, members of Congress, whereas, at the commencement of the session you and each of you took your solemn oaths, in the presence of God, and on the Holy Evangelists, that you would support the Constitution of the United States—now, therefore, we pray you to take immediate steps to break up the Union, and overthrow the Constitution as soon as you can."

We append, also, some of the Resolutions of the Radical Societies of that day, in order to show what sort of feelings actuated and belonged to the men that *created* the Republican party:

Resolution Adopted, on Motion of Wendell Phillips, by the American Anti-Slavery Society, New York, May, 1848.

Resolved, That recognizing as we do, with profound gratitude, the wonderful progress our cause has made during the last eighteen years, and yet considering the effort now making to impress the community with the idea that the church and the land can and will abolish slavery by its own virtue, and that the parties are able and willing to grapple with the evil, this society deems it a duty to reiterate its convictions that the only exodus for the slave out of his present house of bondage is OVER THE RUINS OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH AND THE PRESENT AMERICAN UNION.

Resolution Adopted by the American Anti-Slavery Society, New York, December, 1859.

Whereas, The dissolution of the present imperfect and inglorious Union between the free and slave States would result in the overthrow of slavery and the consequent foundation of a more perfect and glorious Union without the incubus of slavery, therefore,

Resolved, THAT WE INVITE A FREE CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE DISUNIONISTS OF THE SOUTH, IN ORDER TO DEVISE THE MOST SUITABLE WAY AND MEANS TO SECURE THE CONSUMMATION SO DEVOUTLY TO BE WISHED.

Resolution adopted by the Essex County (Mass.) Anti-Slavery Society, May 16, 1862.

Resolved, That the war, as hitherto prosecuted, is but a waste of property, a dreadful sacrifice of life, and, worse than all, of conscience and of character, to preserve and perpetuate a UNION AND CONSTITUTION WHICH SHOULD NEVER HAVE EXISTED, and which, by all the laws of justice and humanity, should, in their present form, BE AT ONCE AND FOREVER OVERTHROWN.

From Redmond's Speech, Boston.

Remembering that he was a slaveholder, he could spit upon Washington. * * * So near to Faneuil Hall and Bunker Hill was he not to be permitted to say that *that scoundrel George Washington* had enslaved his fellow-men?

From Phillips' Speech, same occasion.

Washington was a sinner. It became an American to cover his face when he placed his bust among the great men of the world.

And again another time.

I have labored nineteen years to take nineteen States out of the Union: and if I have spent any nineteen years to the satisfaction of my Puritan conscience, it was those nineteen years.

We are not among those, if there be any, who believe the disciples of that Radical school are to-day any more for a real UNION than they were then. Wendell Phillips is still one of the greatest leaders and speakers in the party, and to the same party now belong Chandler, Morton, Conkling, Belknap, Babcock and Grant. And there you find that precious duo, Hayes and Wheeler, and the equally precious Settle and Smith.

Fellow-citizens, do you like the picture! Do you desire this Disunion party to remain in power longer? You have part of their earlier record before you.

For the Press.

WE desire in this article to quote part of a letter of Washington Irving's, and an excerpt from one of our immortal WASHINGTON, both going far to prove their aversion to anything like *Radicalism* in the affairs of our people.

Irving saw much of the world and had a heart ever alive to what seemed best for the general welfare of humanity. Wherever he touches upon politics, it seems like a rebuke intended for the Radicalism in our politics of to-day.

"Ours is a Goverment of Compromise. We have several great and distinct interests bound up together, which, if not separately conducted and severally accommodated, may harass and impair each other. A stern, inflexible and uniform policy may do for a small, compact republic, like one of those of ancient Greece, where there is a unity of character, habits and interests; but a more accommodating, discriminating and variable policy must be observed in a vast republic like ours, formed of a variety of States, widely differing in habits, pursuits, characters and climes, and banded together by a few general ties."

There are accuracy of observation, sound law and good sense here. But, even in ancient Greece, there was no such unity and homogeneity as our modern Radicals are urging upon us,—or, at least, none such was attempted, certainly. Athens had its policy and Sparta had its policy, and the attempt to establish conformity, at any rate, was never attempted. A uniform policy was not attempted in Greece. So, at least the historians assert. How infinitely more Utopian is it for these United States?

As Irving looked towards New England its austere Puritanism repelled him as it did Washington. We refer to this, because the New England idea has ruled this country ever since the advent of the present party to power. It is the child of New England.

Washington wrote:

"As far as I know my own mind, I am thoroughly a Republican, and attached from complete conviction to the institutions of my country; but I am a Republican without gall and have no bitterness in my creed. I have no relish for Puritans either in religion or politics, who are for pushing principles to an extreme, and for overturning everything that stands in the way of their own zealous career."

That is what the Father of his country though of that particular section of country, whose counsel and dictation rule the cabinet and the country in this year of grace, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and which party proposes, indefinitely, to hold on to power.

We all know what plunged that section into such a slough of free-thinking and ranting, of blasphemy and chaotic philanthropy, of floundering socialism and revolutionary recklessness. The fecund mother of all those mental miseries was the Higher-Law preaching of Abolitionism—the Radicalism of now,—which misleads men into a general disbelief of all that is true and hopeful in human affairs.

Possibly, like some of the founders of the *Inquisition*, many of them may be honestly conscious of right, but, like them, they are logically convinced that heretics (and to them, *we* of the South are heretics) may be burnt, in the hope of extinguishing heresy. Of that stock came most of the leaders of the Radical party, and its army of Radical editors. They are simply so full of the wrongs of the African, that they never seem to recollect, or care for, the rights of the white man, or the Indian.

Shall this party curse this country any longer?

That is the question for you to decide in November.

Republican Record on the Amendments.

The record of the Republican party in the late Constitutional Convention shows that they admit the necessity of amending the Constitution of 1868 Of the thirty proposed amendments, sixteen passed their last readings—the test vote—without opposition. Those sixteen are the ordinances numbered respectively, I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII. X. XIV, XVI, XVII, XIX, XX, XXII, XXVII, XXIX.

The following is the Republican record in brief, upon the remaining fourteen ordinances:

The 8th amendment, regulating the compensation of members of the General Assembly, was passed by a vote of 83 to 27, the following Republicans voting for it:—ALBERSTON, Barringer, Barrow, Bateman, Bean, Black, Bliven, Blocker, Bowman, BOYD. Buxton, Davis, DOCKERY, DULA, French, Hinnant, HOLTON, HORTON, Jordan, KERR, Lowe, Massay, Smythe, WHEELER, Wilcox, Woodfin and Young—27 in all.—The names in small caps now appear upon the Republican ticket—Electoral, Congressional, State or County.

The 9th amendment, relating to the appointment of officers by the Governor, passed its third reading, by *a strict party vote.*

The 11th amendment, relative to the division of Judicial Powers, passed by a vote of 43 to 35 - Mr. Dula (Rep.) voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

The 12th amendment, reducing the Supreme Court from five to three Justices, passed by a vote of 56 to 26. Eleven Republicans voted with the Democrats—to wit: Messrs. Bean, Bowman, BOYD, DULA, HAMPTON, Hoffman, KERR, Lowe, McCanlass, Wilcox, Woodfin.

The 13th amendment, giving the Legislature power to change the terms of the Supreme Court, passed by a vote of 53 to 37. Ten Republicans voted with the Democrats—to wit: Badger, Barrow, Bowman. DULA. HAMPTON, Hoffman, HORTON, WHEELER. Wilcox and Woodfin.

The 15th amendment, reducing the number of Judicial Districts from twelve to nine, passed by a vote of 48 to 27. Seven Republicans voted with the Democrats—to wit: Bean, Bowman, DULA, Hoffman, Lowe, Wilcox, Woodfin.

The 17th amendment, giving the General Assembly certain powers in regard to the Supreme Court, passed by *a strict party vote.*

The 21st amendment, providing for the election of clerks of inferior Courts, passed by a *strict party vote.*

The 23d amendment, respecting existing terms of office, passed by a vote of 96 to 2. All the Republicans—except Goodwin and Manix, voted with the Democrats for this amendment.

The 24th amendment, requiring ninety days residence for voters, and disfranchising felons, passed by a vote of 58 to 49.—Two Republicans—Messrs. DULA and Hinnant—voted with the Democrats.

The 25th amendment, conferring upon the General Assembly certain powers over municipal corporations, passed by *a strict party vote.*

The 26th amendment, separating the races in public schools, passed by a vote of 113 to 3—all the Republicans voting with the Democrats, except Bell, Crosby and Thorne.

The 27th amendment, providing for the preservation and investment of the public school funds, passed by a vote of 82 to 27. Thirty-seven Republicans voted with the Democrats, to-wit: ALBERTSON, Badger, Barringer, Barrow, Bateman, Bean, Bell, Black, Bliven, Blocker, Bullock, Cary, Crosby, Davis, Dixon, Faircloth, Goodwin, Hinnant, Hodge, HOLTON, HORTON, King of Lenoir, Mabson, Manning of New Hanover, Massay, McCabe, McDonald, Munden, NOWELL, O'HARA, Page, Scott of Jones, Smythe. Taylor, Thorne, Wilcox, YOUNG.

The 30th amendment, prohibiting intermarriage of the races, passed by a vote of 96 to 2. All the Republicans present voted with the Democrats, except Crosby and Thorne,

A recapitulation of this record shows that sixteen of the thirty amendments passed *unanimously*; that the Republicans voted solidly against only four of the amendments, to-wit: the 9th, 17th, 21st and 25th, and that they voted for ten of the amendments, to-wit: the 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 23rd, 24th, 26th, 27th and 30th.

On these amendments the Republican votes sums up as follows:

1	Republican	voted for	the	11th,
2	Republicans	"	"	24th,
7	"	"	"	15th,
10	"	"	"	13th,
11	"	"	"	12th,
27	"	"	"	8th,
37	"	"	"	27th,
40	"	"	"	30th,
42	"	"	"	23rd,
52	"	"	"	26th,

Thus it appears that out of the thirty amendments proposed, the Republicans voted for *twenty-six*—in votes ranging from one to fifty-two. In the face of such a record, what can be said of the wholesale denunciation of the work of the Convention, by the Republican press and speakers, but that it is a base demagogery? The work of the Convention was done nobly and well; and Republicans know it.—*Raleigh News.*

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.—John B. Gretter, Esq., of Greensboro, has been appointed Chief Supervisor of Elections for the Western District of North Carolina. All communications relating to this subject should be addressed to the undersigned, at Greensboro, N. C.

In recommending persons for Supervisors of Election, parties should bear in mind that where such appointments are made at all, there must be two for each precinct, one democrat and one republican, and they must be able to read and write and be voters at the precinct for which they are appointed.

All applications for appointment must state distinctly the politics of the party for whom the appointment is asked, otherwise no appointment can be made.

JNO. B. GRETTER,
Chief Supervisor,
for the Western District of N. C.

Another Fruitful Source of Corruption

In the reports of Mr. Secretary Bristow we find hundreds of ports of entry, on the coast and island, where thousands upon thousands of dollars are paid to collect one of revenue. At Frenchman's Bay, in Maine, in 1873, the sum of $36.45 was collected and $6,783 paid for collecting it; in 1875 the sum of $4 40 was collected and $6.148 paid for collecting it.—At. St. Augustine, Florida, not a dollar was collected, yet the Republican party paid its official $6,741,03. The tables furnished show that at many other ports not a cent has been collected for years, although large sums are annually paid at such ports to Government officials. At Paso del Norte, Texas, $13.29 were collected and $18,960 were paid for its collection. These facts have been known for years and years, and yet ot a Republican member of Congress has raised his voice against, and each succeeding year witnesses new ports of entry established With all the power in their hands they hav made no effort toward economy—to stop these leaks.—*Richmond Whig.*

"Better Times."

[Fayetteville Gazette.]

This is the all-pervading cry which is making itself heard all over the land. coming from people of all parties, classes and conditions.

"We want better times!" At a period of peace factories are closed, furnaces are cold, workmen are out of employment. trade languishes, business and commerce are stagnant, and want and poverty have possessed the land.

"We want better times!" Money is scarce, taxation is enormous, public expenditures are reckless and extravagant, while private enterprisees die for the want of means.

"We want better times!" Bad men have usurped the control of the government, incompetent and dishonest officials have been elevated to power, millions of dollars are annually wasted to sustain extravagance, folly and mismanagement, and the hard earnings of the toiling poor are seized to enhance the gains of the bond-holders, and add to the wealth of the men who represent the different departments of the government.

"We want better times!" God Almighty has made this the richest country on the globe—the most inexhaustible in resources, the most varied in natural products and climate, and the most wonderful in its rapid development. Nothing but the most imbecile misrule, the most iniquitous corruption, and the most enormous system of robbery have crippled its resources, exhausted its wealth, and brought its people to misery and need. With an honest administration, with public servants who studied the welfare of those of whom they held office as a sacred trust, ours would be a land of thrift, prosperity and boundless wealth.

"We want better times!" Those who have held supreme y every department of the government for eleven long years have used their position and authority only to oppress their fellow-countrymen, to violate civil and constitutional law, to rob the public treasury, to enrich themselves with the people's money, to increase the enormous cost of the government, and to make themselves who are but servants, the masters of the people.

"We want better times!" We must have a change of rulers; those who have been tried and found wanting must yield to the better and more honest and more competent men; those who have been fast subverting and destroying all the principles of a pure republican government must be checked in the rapid progress which they are making towards national ruin.

Reform! reform! reform! is the great cry now of the American people

Charles Francis Adams, a Republican, For Tilden and Reform.

ANOTHER NOBLE LETTER FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS STATESMAN.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, Oct. 1.

The following letter from Charles Francis Adams was received by the Democratic Committee here in response to an invitation to speak in this city:

QUINCY, Sept. 27, 1876.

DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the reception of your very flattering letter inviting me to address my fellow citizens of the State of Ohio on the present state of the political affairs of the country. It is now a long while since I have attempted such a thing, and in the condition of my physical powers, especially of my voice, I must plead to be excused from undertaking the service. The question before us seems to resolve itself into this: Whether a genuine reform of the evils that have been brought on the country under the Republican administration of the last eight years is to be expected by continuing the same influence in power, or whether it would not be wiser to make a complete change and intrust the prosecution of reform to a new and fresh set of men. The disclosures of the last few years distinctly prove that the whole existing organization has been honeycombed with corruption, which not even the most earnest efforts of the honest men of the Republican party have been effectual to check. It is plain that the confidence of the majority is not withdrawn from those men who have been the most deeply compromised by their own conduct before the world, and that it has not been placed in those who appear to have been the most strenuous and efficient agents in a policy of reform. I have not a word to say in derogation of Mr. Hayes, but it seems to me at least very singular that in a fearful crisis like this a person should have been selected who has thus far had no record on this subject, and that one individual who had really committed himself by his previous course to the policy of reform should have been seriously supported. The meagre vote given to Mr. Bristow in the Convention appears to have embraced all the true enthusiasm sincerely working for that one great object

On the other hand, the action of the Convention at St. Louis shows a wholly different spirit. Not satisfied with making much the strongest declaration of the principles on which they propose to proceed, they went on directly to nominate, by a large majority, a man who by his energetic and vigorous prosecution of a difficult and dangerous task of reform in his own State had given the strongest pledges to the country, not simply of his will but of his power to meet emergencies of all sorts. No wonder that all the ferocity of the wolves and tigers who fed upon the offal of the public crib should be vented on him. Their passion only goes to prove the justice of their fears. The very fact of their violence should be, in the minds of calm observers, the most convincing proof of the wisdom of the choice. Mr Tilden is not called upon to promise what he will do in certain contingencies. What he has done is a better pledge than all the ephithets in the dictionaries. Another strong reason in my mind for preferring Mr. Tilden in this emergency is that a new and clear policy toward the Southern States may be inaugurated, free from all the obstacles hitherto raised by a class of public men of the North, who live by ingratiating themselves with every element remaining among the evil passions raised during the war. So long as this course is tolerated there will be no real harmony between the sections. This is a favorable moment for stamping this spirit of malignity under our feet, by selecting a man whose well-known firmness and impartiality may reinstate mutual confidence and ultimately restore unity to the whole people. We need this much in the present low condition of our pecuniary affairs.—We need it more to fortify the view of our position by foreign nations. In short, the time has come for the inauguration of a wholly new and vigorous policy by a thoroughly competent and experienced man. That man, I hope and believe, will be found in Samuel J. Tilden.

I remain very truly yours,

CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

1st Amendment: That section 4, of article 9, be stricken out and two new sections be substituted.—The section to be stricken out is in regard to lands given to the State by Congress and the appropriation of fines, penalties, &c. The sections to be substituted give all lands and proceeds of lands, given by the United States to the State, to educational purposes; and all swamp lands, fines, &c., are to be used for purposes of education.

2nd Amendment strikes out section 17, article 3, and substitutes a section providing for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture, immigration and statistics, and the protection of sheep husbandry.

3rd Amendment adds to section 25, of article 1, that "secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and should not be tolerated.

4th Amends section 10, article 3, by providing that the Governor, with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint all officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

5th Abrogates and amends section 15, 16 and 17, of article 4, and allows the General Assembly to allot and distribute all judicial power among the several counties, except that of the Supreme Court, which is fixed by the Constitution itself.

6th Strikes out sections 1 and 2, of article 13, and forbids calling a Convention without first consulting the people at the polls.

7th Provides for submitting the amendments to the Constitution to the people, at the polls, Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November, 1876. The amendments will be ratified or rejected together.

8th Provides for publishing the ordinances for the information of the people.

9th Requires the judge to reside in the district for which he is elected, and forbids his holding court in the same county more than once in four years.

10th Reduces the number of judges from 12 to 9, and authorizes the Legislature to increase or diminish the number.

11th Provides for the assembling of the Legislature in January instead of November.

12th Hits civil rights on the head by forbidding white and black children going to the same school, and providing that no discrimination shall be made to the prejudice of either race.

13th Fixes the pay of members of the General Assembly at $4 per day and 10 cents mileage, and limits the session to 60 days. If the session is prolonged beyond 60 days, members receive no pay.

14th Provides that the term of office for Senators and members of the Legislature shall begin at the time of their election.

15th, That section 29, of article 2, is amended to allow the General Assembly to change the times of holding elections for the General Assembly.

16th Strikes from the constitution section 4, of article 2, which is the old Republican gerrymander of the Senatorial districts in 1868.

17th Reduces the number of Supreme Court Judges from five to three, as our fathers had it.

18th Declares the judicial power shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a Supreme Court, Superior Court, Courts of Justices of the Peace, and such others inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law.

19th Establishes the Supreme Court in Raleigh, until otherwise provided by the General Assembly.

28th. Adds the following new section to article 4: "In case the General Assembly shall establish other inferior courts, the presiding officers and clerks thereof shall be elected in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe."

29th. Forbids marriage between white and black and all persons of negro descent to the third generation.

30th. Adds to article 1, section 24: "Nothing herein contained shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons or prevent the Legislature from enacting penal statutes against said practice.

31st. Abolishes section 31, of article 4: and provides for filling vacancies in offices and allows the justices to call in a jury provided for by this article by the Governor not otherwise provided for.

32nd. Provides for paying officers and members of the convention.

33rd. Gives power to the Supreme Court to try issues and questions of fact as under the old constitution.

20th Strikes section 8, article 2, from the constitution. This section was the old Republican gerrymander of the House of Representatives, and the people can do without it.

21st Forbids vacating any office or term of office now existing under the constitution.

22nd Provides for the election of Judges of the Supreme Court and Superior Court, by general ticket, or vote of all the people; but allows the General Assembly to change the mode of electing Superior Court Judges from the general ticket to district elections.

23rd Requires 12 months residence in the State, and 90 days in the county, before a man can vote, and excludes felons and ex-penitentiary convicts from holding office or voting until restored to citizenship by due process of law. There was two days' debate on this ordinance, Messrs. Dockery, Albertson and Buxton, with all the negro delegates speaking against it and declaring it was aimed at the negro.

24th Provides for the removal by the Legislature of any Judge of the Superior Court, for mental or physical disability. It also provides for the removal of clerks of the Supreme and Superior Courts by the judges of the courts for the same reason. Appeal in case of removal is allowed as in other cases or suits.

25th Provides that section 7 of the constitution be amended by adding that the General Assembly shall have power to modify, change and abrogate any and all of the provisions of the article, and substitute others in their places, except sections 7, 9 and 13. This allows the Legislature to appoint Magistrates under the old constitution.

26th Gives jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace over civil actions founded on contract, when the sum does not exceed $200; six men in certain cases.

27th Authorizes the employment of convicts on public works and highways.

OUR PLATFORM.

The following is the platform of the Democratic party in this State, adopted at the recent Convention held in Raleigh:

WHEREAS, The Republican party of the United States, for the last sixteen years, has had complete control of the Government in all its departments, and by its disregard of constitutional limitations; by its unequal and oppressive taxation; by its extravagant and wasteful expenditure; by its unwise and mischievous financial policy; by its unexampled official corruption pervading all branches of its administration—has brought disgrace upon our Government and unparalleled distress upon our people: Therefore

Resolved, That in this Centennial year of our existence, we invite all patriots to ignore all dead issues, to disregard the prejudices engendered by past events, and to unite with us in the effort to restore a constitutional, honest, economical and pure administration of the Government, and thus promote the general welfare and happiness of the country.

Resolved, 2. That we earnestly and cordially recommend the adoption, by the people, of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Convention of 1875 and thus largely reduce the expenditures of our State and county governments and simplify their administration, so that we may be enabled to establish a thorough and enlarged system of public schools for the benefit of all the citizens of the State.

Resolved, 3. That notwithstanding our repeated disappointments and impoverished condition, we still cherish the North Carolina project so long labored for by Morehead, Saunders, Fisher, Wm. Thomas, and others, of uniting the harbors of Beaufort and Wilmington with the great West, and the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad, to Paint Rock and Ducktown, and of our other unfinished railroads. We pledge the continued use of the convict labor of the State, and of such other judicial legislative aid as will secure the completion of these great State works at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, 4. That the people of North Carolina now have it in their power by an earnest, determined and united effort, to relieve our people from the evils of republican misrule, extravagance and corruption; and restore the prosperity of our country.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY R. A. WOMMACK & CO.,
SALEM, N. C.

BACON AND LARD:	
Western Sides,	14 to 15
Country,	12½ to 14
Shoulders,	11 to 12½
Hams,	15 to 18
Lard,	15 to 18
GRAIN:	
Corn,	85 to 1.00
Wheat,	$1 15 to 1 25
Oats,	50 to 60
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	2 50 to 3 00
Meal, " " "	2 00 to 2 25
Chops, " " "	1 50 to 1 75
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12
Flax Seed (per bushel,)	125 to 0 00
PRODUCE:	
Apples, green,	9 50 to 0 00
Eggs,	12 to 15
Butter,	20 to 25
Feathers,	50 to 60
Beeswax,	25 to 30
Potatoes, Sweet,	00 to 0 50
" Irish,	40 to 60
Hay,	40 to 50
GROCERIES:	
Coffee,	25 to 30
Sugar,	10 to 12½
Molasses, dark,	30 to 40
" syrup,	80 to 85
Salt, coarse, (per sack)	1 25 to 1 25
" fine, dairy " "	2 10 to 2 10
Soda, English,	6½ to 10
Black Pepper, sifted,	30 to 40
Alspice,	30 to 40
Cheese, old country,	18 to 20
Candy, in box.	15 to 15½
Higgins' Soap, per bar,	8½ to 10
Armstrongs' Soap, per bar,	7 to 10
OILS:	
Lamp Oil,	22 to 30
Linseed,	1 15 to 1 25
Sweet,	1 25 to 0 00
Castor,	0 00 to 0 00
Machine,	1 25 to 3 00
NAILS AND IRON:	
Old Dominion, 10d,	3 65
" " 8d,	3 90
" " 6d,	4 15
" " 4d,	4 40
Hammered iron,	5½ to 6
Moulds,	6 to 6½
Tire,	3½ to 4
LEATHER AND HIDES:	
Sole,	26½ to 30
Upper,	40 to 75
Harness,	37 to 40
Hides, dry,	10 to 11
" green,	6
LUMBER AND SHINGLES:	
Heart Fine Lumber,	1 50
Ordinary "	1 25
Long Leaf Pine Shingles,	4 50 to 5 00
Hoop Poles,	3 to 4
YARNS AND SHEETINGS:	
Fries' Yarns,	1 05 to 1 10
" Sheeting, A	8
" " B	7½
" Cotton Batting per dozen,	2 25

Charlotte, Aug. 21. —Flour 3.00 a 3.25 per sack. Wheat $1.25 a $000; Corn 75; Meal 75 a 00; Apple Brandy $2.25 a $2.50; Whisky $1.30 a $1.50; Bacon 10 a 15.

Fayetteville, Aug. 20.—Bacon 13 a 14; Flour 6 a 6½; Oats 50; Corn 90; Lard 15 a 16; Salt 1.25 a 1.35; Brandy $2.00; Corn Whisky 1.50 a 1.70; Rye Whisky $2.00 a $2.25.

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

Lugs Common,	5 00 to 8 50
" Good	8 50 to 11 00
Leaf	9 00 to 11 00
" Good	11 00 to 14 00
Smokers Fancy	18 00 to 20 00
Wrappers good	20 00 to 30 00
Fine and Fancy,	35 00 to 50 00
Mahogany wrappers	16 00 to 25 00
Fine "	30 00 to 40 00

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Forsyth County. } In the Superior Court, Spring Term, 1876.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT, That hereafter the State Docket will be taken up on *Monday, Tuesday* and *Wednesday*, of the first week of the Term, and the *Civil Docket* will be called on *Thursday, Friday* and *Saturday*, of the first week of the Term.

And that on *Monday* of the *second week* of the Term, the State Docket will be resumed and continued until all the cases are disposed of, and the residue of that week will be devoted to the Civil Docket.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT, That general notice throughout the county be given, and that all *Parties* and *Witnesses* in *Criminal* as well as in *Civil* cases attend Court as required by the foregoing order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED BY THE COURT, that the above order, be published in Winston *Sentinel*, *People's Press* and *Union Republican*. By order of the Court.

This 14th day of August, 1876.

C. S. HAUSER, C. S. C.

TELTON'S FINE SOAPS.
GLYCERINE BOUQUET SOAP.
NEW GLYCERINE SOAP,
NEW HONEY SOAP,
NEW CASTILE SOAP,
NEW WINDSOR SOAP,
CALIFORNIA BOUQUET SOAP,
For Sale at ZEVELY'S.

Stencil Cutting and Sign Painting.

ALL kinds of STENCILS,
FOR TOBACCO BOXES,
FOR MILLERS,
FOR MERCHANTS,
&c.., &., &c.,
CUT ON BRASS AND COPPER.

ALSO SIGNS PAINTED.
—AND—
PROFESSIONAL CARDS. ON TIN IN GOLD.
neatly and expeditiously executed by
F. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Sept., 1876. 37-4w.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Interest charged on all accounts, after thirty days.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangements.—Office hours from 7 o'clock, a. m., to 6, p. m., during the week, and from 7 to 8, a. m., on Sunday.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro' to Salem, closes every day, except Saturday, at 9, p. m. Due every day, except Monday, by 1, a. m.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL, via Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals, and Tom's Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6.30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 7, p. m.

MADISON MAIL, via Sedge Garden, Germanton, Walnut Cove and Sauratown: Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 30, a. m.—due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE MAIL, via Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek; closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6.30 a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3, p. m.

FULTON MAIL, via Friedberg, Miller's Mill and Elbaville; closes every Friday at 6.30, a.m., due every Saturday by 3, p. m.

RICHMOND HILL MAIL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend; closes every Saturday at 6 a. m., due every Saturday by 8, p. m. H. W. SHORE, P. M.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, in the hall over Siddall's Store. V. O. THOMPSON, N. G.
J. H. MASTEN, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 20, I. O. O. F.
Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Same hall as above.
J. G. SIDES, C. P.
C. E. CRIST, Scribe.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.
Meets every Wednesday night, in same hall as Odd Fellows, at 8 o'clock.
R. A. HAMILTON, C. C.
JNO. H. SHULTZ, K. of R. & S.

Davidson County Court commenced Monday.

The Tobacco Manufactories are closing up business for the year.

Mr. Jno. H. Zevely has moved into the late residence of Mr. Jno. D. Siewers.

Report says, they are to have an Episcopal Church built, in Winston, at some early day.

Eden Chapel is the name of a small Moravian House of Worship, to be built several miles from town, between the Clemmonsville and Friendship roads.

Dr. Bahnson has returned from Bethlehem Pa., whither he had been called to see his younger brother, George F. Bahnson, who returned with the Doctor, having recovered from his recent illness.

Rev. Robt. DeSchweinitz and family, are on a visit to this place. He preached a most excellent sermon to a large congregation, on last Sabbath morning. Long the Principal of Salem Female Academy, he is remembered and esteemed by all who knew him while here.

An outrageously high price is beginning to be asked for Irish potatoes. There is an abundance of the sweet, this year, many being bought as low as 40 cts. per bushel.

We have seen no partridges brought in for sale, as yet, presume the very general posting of lands may have something to do with this.—But, of sorghum and 'possum, both are offered in sufficient quantities to regularly run a Hotel at the Centennial.

At a county convention, in Yadkin, Frank Jones was nominated by acclamation, for the Senate, against our candidate, Mr. Marler, who we think, will have an easy field to ride over. Samuel Welsh, Jones' old Deputy Sheriff, is running for Sheriff on the Radical ticket against Mr. Vestal. Mr. Vestal belongs to what has been a strong republican family, over there, and we are glad to welcome him to Conservative ranks.

That plow advertisement, nailed to a large sycamore, looking Southerly (and it ought to, for it is the *Dixie*) adds very much to the looks of that old monarch, as well as that approach to the Square.

The protracted meeting, held at the new Baptist Church, closed yesterday evening, (Wednesday.) On last Sunday afternoon, six or seven persons were baptized, and on the Wednesday following five more were immersed at an ice pond near town.

When we visit clothing stores, inspecting new styles, we come out quite confused, with a jumble of "Spring bottoms," "English Spring," "peg-bottoms," "Prince Albert,, &c.,, ringing in our ears, stupidly unable to remember this jargon of fashionable parlance.

The Tilden and Vance Club indulged themselves in a rousing jubilation, last Friday night, on the glorious news from Indiana, West Virginia, and Ohio, and they let the news fly on the wings of the wind, having during the afternoon, procured a cannon from Old Town, whose hoarse throat told in thunder tones that the great Conservative prelude to the Presidential Election had been well and gloriously played, by the patriots of the West.

"Ring out *deep* bells,
Let the *grand* echoes flying."

There is a great, wide flash of light through the darkness of the political sky, and we are going back to our fathers' house.

"Watchman, will the long, long night soon pass?"

The answer has come.

THREE O'CLOCK.—From the belfry, and it told it all through the night (Monday,) with the quarter-bell, throwing in, *ad libitum*, any number of tones, seeming, through sheer caprice.—The student, poring over some "ancient volume of forgotten lore,"—the invalid tossing upon a couch of pain,—the restless and wakeful—even Naeman, thought, "will the day never come?" "Must it be *always three?*" Will V.. can solve this for us.

Monday morning was the coldest morning of the season; there was ice on vessels outside of houses, and a sheet of frost in the gardens. The garden and yard shrubs, flowers and plants succumbed to the rigor of the night.

Another Railroad Accident on Monday night, between Richmond and Danville, our train, in consequence, not arriving until 4½ o'clock, on Tuesday morning.

The Fall and Winter stocks, in all the various lines, an mostly in, and they make a fine display throughout.

Mr. Kerner, of Kernersville, has withdrawn from the position of Associate teacher in our Boy's School and returned to his home.

The colored Radical orator, Jas. H. Harris, of Wake county, of 1868 Littlefield-Deweese notoriety, spoke at the Court-house, on Monday. We saw none of the white radicals of the county on the stand with him. Comment unnecessary.

Hon. A. S. Merrimon addressed an immense concourse of citizens, Wednesday, at the Court-house. He had spoken at East Bend, Yadkin county, on Tuesday. Our worthy U. S. Senator was listened to with marked attention throughout, and like all candid thinking men, seems assured of the success of Tilden and reform at the coming national election.

A meeting was held on Monday night, in the hall over Siddall's store, to devise plans by which means could be raised in this community for the benefit of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, in this State. A most laudable object in every way. Mr. Wm. T. Bahnson explained the object of the meeting. Dr. J. W. Hunter was then called upon to preside. After some discussion upon the object of the meeting a committee of five ladies was appointed to wait upon the citizens of the two towns, to solicit subscriptions in aid of the cause. The meeting then adjourned.

A DEEP MYSTERY.—Several evenings ago, a wagoner drove into the woods, near Waughtown, and camped, but later or under the cover of night, silently stole away, (like the Arab of the desert, with his tent and camels,) and when morning broke in the East, several curious children approached the spot referred to.—There they found some loose dirt in the leaves looking as though it had, at some time, been dug from the earth and left there. They reported to Messrs. Light and Crowder, who moved early upon the strange scene, and arriving with instruments of agriculture they digged down some twelve or fourteen feet, but finding loose earth all the way, evidently, eloquent of some former excavations; skids or something appertenant, were found, which bore traces of something heavy having been lowered on their surfaces, at some not very remote period. A dead branch of a tree was also noticed, dangling over the spot, where treasure or something we wot not of, had been stowed away. The wagon was driven in the direction of Midway, but all traces of it, were ultimately lost. Who will solve the mystery, hanging about the strange affair?

THE FUNERAL SERMON of the late Fleet Corbus Longworth will be preached at Friendship, on the *second* Sunday in November, by the Rev. G. W. Harman.

MRS. DOUTHIT has just returned from the Northern cities, with a carefully selected stock of Fall and Winter Millinery Goods, and a splendid and varied stock of NOTIONS. She examined the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, and selected her goods with an eye to the wants of the community in this section of the country.

She extends a cordial invitation to her friends and the public generally to call and examine her stock.

One day last week, as Mrs. Hampton was going out home, on the Clemmonsville road, the horse attached to the buggy became unmanageable, through fright, running away, tearing the buggy to pieces, leaving her and the young man driving very badly hurt from being violently thrown to the ground. The lady is quite seriously injured, and it was thought at first fatally. They were taken into a house, at once, where they received proper medical attention. We have heard nothing as to her condition, since.

Lucy Williams, the colored woman, reported in our last as having been drowned in the Yadkin river, was found later during the week lodged upon some rocks, in the river, below the Shallow Ford. She must have suicided, as she left home saying she might not return, and telling them what to do with "her dollar and pig."

On Saturday, the train did not get in until midnight, owing to the detention caused by the passenger train on the Piedmont road having gotten off the track somewhere this side of Danville. Accidents are growing quite frequent upon that road.

The summer sojourners, at Salem Hotel, have nearly all returned to their homes.

Surry County.

From the Mt. Airy Watchman.

CHURCH BURNED.—We learn that a man named Herold was committed to jail in Dobson last Saturday night, for burning the Union Cross church. He is supposed to be deranged.

MAN SHOT BY AN OFFICER.—We learn that Ide Harris, a notorious character, was shot at Roaring Gap, Wilkes county, on Wednesday of last week, by John Blizzard, a depute officer.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that Mr. Robert Rawley, of Mt. Airy met with an accident, one day this week, by which he lost his left eye. Mr. Rawley was going to load some cartridges for a breech-loader, preparing for a bird hunt, and attempted to punch off a cap, which he supposed had been exploded when the cap exploded, striking him in the eye and destroying sight.

APPOINTMENTS FOR W. B. GLENN.—The following appointments have been made for W. B. Glenn, Esq., the Democratic elector for the 7th, Congressional district:

Westfield, Surry county,		October 30th.
Dobson,	"	" 31st.
Mrs. Fentress,'	"	November 1st.
Rockford,	"	November 2nd.

Congressional Canvass.

Hon. WM. M. ROBBINS and Col. THOS. J. DULA, Candidates for Congress in the 7th District, on the Conservative and Republican tickets respectively, will address the people at the following times and places, viz:

Elk X Roads,	Ashe County,	Friday,	" 13
North Fork,	"	" Saturday,	" 14
Jefferson,	"	" Monday,	" 16
Laurel Springs,	Alleghany	Tuesday,	" 17
Flint Hill,	"	" Wednesday,	" 18
Sparta,	"	" Thursday,	" 19
Rocky Ford Church,	Surry,	Friday,	" 20
Franklin Old Place,	"	" Saturday,	" 21
Mt. Airy,	"	" Monday,	" 23
Tom's Creek,	"	" Tuesday,	" 24
Winston,	Forsyth	" Wednesday,	" 25
East Bend,	Yadkin	" Thursday,	" 26
Mt. Nebo,	"	" Friday,	" 27
Buck Shoals,	"	" Saturday,	" 28

MARRIED,

On the 11th inst., by the Rev William Slate, Mr. J. C. HART, of Forsyth County, N. C., to Miss BETTIE L. WADE, of Halifax County, Va.

NEW NOVELS,
PICTURES,
BOOKS,
AT THE BOOK STORE.

Kernersville Letter.

MESSRS EDITORS:—In my letter for this week, I wish to tell your readers something about Mrs. E. B. & Miss F. E. Rights' closing exercises of their summer school on last Friday, 13th inst., consisting of examination during the day, and an entertainment at night.

And right here, I would just say, that Kernersville runs three schools: 1st the Episcopal Methodist District Conference School, by Prof. Bass and daughter; 2nd, Professor Ray's Normal Institute to prepare young ladies and gentlemen for teaching; and "*Our School*," by Mrs. & Miss Rights. The latter numbering 38 scholars during the past session. So you see we are fully prepared to turn out first class jobs.

But to get back to the examination: The pupils acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of all parties, and showed that they understood what they had been taught, and that it was not mere *surface* work for *show*, as is too much the case now-a-days, proving that there was faithful labor bestowed on the part of the teachers, and the fruit will remain.

One case deserves particular mention, that of a young man, Mr. James Fuller: Owing to circumstances, he had no opportunity of going to school when a boy, with the exception of about 6 months in all, at different times to free schools, so that he could read, write and cypher a little, and very little at that. Last winter he came to the free school to the present teachers, but began when the school was nearly half out, so that he had only about two months and a half schooling; this past summer he came regularly five months, making seven months and a half of tuition. His examination, the other day, in Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, History, Philosophy, and Astronomy, was a matter of surprize to every body; he seemed to be at no loss in anything, I mention this, because there may be other young men who, like him, may not have had the opportunity in childhood to improve their minds and are now afraid and ashamed to begin,—may it encourage them to go and do likewise.

In the evening, we had a packed house, and exercises consisted in singing and declamation. The singing was particularly good, especially the choruses by the little children. The song, "People will Talk," by Miss Lizzie Stuart, was well sung, she having a fine voice. The pains taken to learn these children to sing was worth more than the tuition price for the whole session.

The opening address was by Master Henry Clay Kerner, and I doubt if the "Mill Boy of the Slashes" came up to his young name-sake in his first effort before the public. Our Henry is a smart boy. "Apostrophy to Water," by Mr. Frank Linville, was good; he speaks very well. "A Tetotaler," by Master DeWitt Harmon, was also good; and here I wish to tell a little story: Some weeks ago the father of this boy, Mr. Julius Harmon, visited some of his relatives in Connecticut; his father, Mr. Apollos Harmon, having come here from that State when a young man, and married into the Kerner family. He died comparatively young, and is buried on the Friedland grave-yard.—Mr. Julius Harmon learned that all his uncles and aunts in Connecticut were dead, only cousins living; but he says on his arrival there, they received him with open arms, and treated him as though he had been a Prince, as they seemed to be doing well in the world; and while at one of their houses, he received a letter from home written by his little son. After reading it, he handed it to his cousins, who, after reading it, remarked, "*who wrote this letter?*" "My little son," was the answer. "How old is he?" was asked: "*Eleven years*," was the answer. "*Is it possible!*" said the inquirer; why you must have good schools down in your country, for I tell you this letter is hard to beat both as to matter and penmanship; and so it went the rounds among the other relatives, and received like comments, and went a great way to disabuse their minds as to our education, and show that we were not altogether barbarians here in the South. And when Mr. Harmon started home, his cousins sent his little son a good hunting case silver watch, a cloth cloak, and a suit of clothes as a test of their appreciation of his letter to his father. Some more of us would like to have relatives out there.

But I must get back to the speaking: Miss Dora Peoples personified "Aunt Prue" to the life. "Wanted, A Minister's Wife," by Miss Maggie Kerner. "Mr. They Say," by Bona Gentry, and "Bingon on the Rhine," by Miss Sarah Fuller, and "Going West to Die," Miss Sarah Vanhoy, were good; and last though not least, came Master Will. Gentry. Will. is a character, and his "A Boy's Amusements" brought down the house, and S. Russel Smith had better look to his laurels. People laughed till they cried, and all the time Will. looked as sober as an owl. With a parting song by the whole school, the exercises came to an end.

The people were very quiet, and the best order prevailed throughout. Mr. Joseph Kerner, Jun., then kindly gave the pupils permission to take possession of several of the large rooms in his house, for a social party, into which young and old entered with commendable zest, and it was hard to tell which enjoyed it most, and this was the finale to the whole.

Last week Mrs. Henry Shields fell into the fire, in a fit, no one being present but two little children; they gave the alarm, but when help came she had got out with her clothes burnt off, and she is burnt terribly, it is feared fatally.

A gentleman told me the other day, that he received a letter from a lady living in the land of the "Golden Gate," (California,) saying she prizes the *Press*, and the best things in it are the Kernersville Letters.—Don't *we* make music.

C. L. R.

Kernersville, Oct. 16th, 1876.

Register! Register!!

Don't fail to register. Be sure to see to it, that your name is on the registration books.—Don't delay. In some counties the books have been defaced.

To reach the highest standard of health, nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels; a slight deviation brings many inconveniences and paves the way to more serious dangers. We can recommend Dr. Bull's Vegetable Pills as the best medicine for the needs of the digestive apparatus.

NEWSPAPERS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

A complete list of American Newspapers, numbering more than eight thousand, with a Gazetteer of all the towns and cities in which they are published; Historical and Statistical Sketches of the Great Newspaper Establishments; illustrated with numerous engravings of the principal Newspaper Buildings. BOOK OF 300 PAGES, just issued. Mailed, post paid, to any address for 35 cts. Apply (inclosing price) to SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER PAVILION, Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia, or American News Co. New York.

EVERY ADVERTISER NEEDS I

THE PEOPLE WANT PROOF.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing every one that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it.—Sold by DR. V. O. THOMPSON, Druggist,
March 30, 1876. Winston, N. C

FOR SALE. Three beautiful lots on De pot Street, adjoining Mr. Tavis, two of which are corner lots. Apply at the BOOK STORE.

FOR SALE.
BUGGY, With single and double Harness.
SULKY,
WAGON, One horse.
Apply at the PRESS OFFICE, or ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

THE WILSON
SEWING MACHINE CO.
RECEIVED THE
HIGHEST AWARD
AT THE
CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION,
A MEDAL AND DIPLOMA, FOR THE BEST
Family Sewing Machine
A DAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF WORK.
Price $50 CASH, and all attachments free.
Agents Wanted in every County
A. M. JONES,
Gen. Agent Wilson Sewing Machine,
† Salem, N. C

Report of the condition of the First National Bank, at Salem, N. C., at close of business, Oct. 2nd, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$217,470 60
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	150,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages,	25,265 00
Due from approved reserve agents,	13,238 55
Due from other National Banks,	21,882 22
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures,	450 00
Current expenses and taxes paid,	487 38
Checks and other Cash Items,	1,194 14
Bills of other National Banks,	700 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels,)	438 24
Specie, (including gold treasury certificates)	8,000 00
Legal Tender Notes,	49,500 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 0-0 of circulation,)	6,750 00
Total,	$495,376 13

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	$150,000 00
Surplus Fund,	31,000 00
Other undivided profits,	8 089 59
National Bank Notes outstanding,	135,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check,	6 ,228 33
Time certificates of deposit,	105,058 19
Total,	$495,376 13

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
COUNTY OF FORSYTH. }

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this — day of Oct., 1876.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE, J. P.

CORRECT—Attest:
J. G. LASH,
E. BELO, } Directors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FARM and HOME
OF YOUR OWN
Now is Your Time To Secure It!

The best and cheapest lands in market are in EASTERN NEBRASKA, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. The most favorable terms, very low rates of fare and freight to all settlers. The best markets. Free passes to land buyers. Maps descriptive pamphlets, new edition of "THE PIONEER" sent free everywhere. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

$55 TO $77 a Week to Agents! Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY Augusta, Maine.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINES.
Tested by popular use for over
A QUARTER OF A CENTURY!
Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills
cure Constipation, Billiousness, Liver Complaint, Malarial Fevers, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, and all diseases requiring an active but mild purgative.
Dr Strong's Pectoral Stomach Pills
cure Coughs, Colds, Fevers, Female Complaints, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, and all derangements of the Stomach. C. E. HULL & Co., N. Y. Proprietors

ARE YOU
GOING TO PAINT?
USE NONE BUT THE
AVERILL
CHEMICAL PAINT
It Is the Original and Only Reliable Paint, Mixed Ready for Use.

It is the most Durable, the Handsomest and most economical paint made. Send for sample card with testimonials from owners of the finest residences in the country. For sale in every section of the country.
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO.,
32 Barling Slip, New York City.
The only Centennial Medal for a prepared paint was awarded us.

TO ADVERTISERS!
Send 25 cents for the 106th edition of **Newspaper Advertising**, containing a List of Towns over 5,000 Population, and varied combination of newspapers. Address GEO. P. POWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!
Just received the largest
STOCK OF LAMPS
I ever offered. Parties can now get a fine LAMP at manufacturer's prices.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C. October 16th, 1876.

Last Call for Taxes.

In compliance with the requirements of law I will make a second round for the purpose of collecting the unpaid taxes now due, and I hope the delinquents will come forward promptly, and meet me at the following times and places:

Butner's Hotel, Salem,	Saturday,	Oct. 14th
Crew's School House,	Monday,	" 16th
Widow Clinard's,	Tuesday,	" 17th
John Hasten's	Wednesday,	" 18th
Kernersville,	Thursday,	" 19th
Crim's X Roads,	Friday,	" 20th
Salem Chapel,	Saturday,	" 21st
John Stafford's,	Monday,	" 23rd
Benj. Hampton's,	Tuesday,	" 24th
Lewisville,	Wednesday,	" 25th
Vienna,	Thursday,	" 26th
E. L. Reid's,	Friday,	" 27th
Bethania,	Saturday,	" 28th
Bitting's Store,	Monday,	" 30th
Old Town,	Tuesday,	" 31st
Winston,	Wednesday,	Nov. 1st

Taxes $2.00 on the Poll, and 68 cents on the $100 valuation of land and other property.

Sept. 21. JOHN G. HILL, Sheriff.

The various County Candidates will attend at above appointments.

You Have no Excuse.

Have you any excuse for suffering with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint? Is there any reason why you should go on from day to day complaining with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart burn, Waterbrash Gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, Coming up of food after eating, Low spirits, &c. No! It is positively your own fault if you do. Go to your Druggist, Dr. V. O. THOMPSON, and get a bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 75 cents your cure is certain, but if you doubt this, get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you.

WHITE WASH
BRUSHES,
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

THOSE LONG DAYS
HAVE COME,
Also New Novels, School Books, Black Glazed Paper, Paper bound Poems, &c. Call at the BOOKSTORE.

D. R. LEAK. WINSTON T. A. WILSON.
Marble and Granite Works!
The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first class
MARBLE & GRANITE YARD,
Where they are prepared to furnish
MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS, &C., &C.
Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the
FINEST STYLE!
NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.
Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold.
Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work.
All work warranted. Address
LEAK & WILSON,
June 27, 1876. WINSTON, N. C.

A NEW STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT
MRS. DOUTHIT'S.

FALL AND WINTER 1876-'77.
HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW FALL AND WINTER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING, a large assortment of LADIES TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS, **NOTIONS, Perfumeries and Extracts** and many other articles in my line. **Jet Jewelry & Necklaces**, the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douth returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.
Salem, N. C., October 15th, 1873.

SMITH'S DRUG STORE,
SAMUEL H. SMITH,
DRUGGIST,
One Door Below Newell, Mitchell & Co.'s,
WINSTON, N. C.

AS I AM BETTER PREPARED TO SERVE THE Public than ever, I call the attention of buyers to my well selected Stock of

Pure Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Paints, Dye-Stuffs,

Solid and Fluid Extracts, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery of all kinds,

Cigars, Tobacco, Pure Wines and Liquors,

for Medical purposes. Agency for Linville's Pure Wines, Parson's Purgative Pills, Bickley's Worm Agent, Dr. J. H. McLane's Family Medicines.

I will make it to the interest of buyers to call and see me. Remember that I receive New Goods every week, and all medicines that go out of Store are pure and reliable, as I buy from the best and most reliable Drug Houses in the country.

My experience in the Drug business, and success since I have been in Winston, is a sufficient guarantee as to my ability in Compounding Drugs, filling Prescriptions, &c.

Thanking my many friends and customers for their patronage, so liberally bestowed, I hope to merit a continuance of the same, by strict personal attention to business.

SAMUEL H SMITH'S DRUG STORE
SAMUEL H SMITH'S DRUG STORE
WINSTON, - N.C.

FARMER'S HEADQUARTERS
THE OLD RELIABLE
BROWN'S WARE HOUSE,
The Proprietors would remind their friends and patrons that they
Defy Competition and all Combinations.
That their House is being ENLARGED to accommodate their greatly increased business, giving them a LARGER FLOOR BY 2,000 SQUARE FEET than any house in Winston.—That they will have
Fourteen Large Sky-Lights, with Ten Doors for Unloading.
That their LOT HAS BEEN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED, and shall be equaled in convenience by none.
Will always gladly welcome you and extend every attention possible, and continue to
Guarantee the Highest Market Prices, Promptness and Accuracy.
Nov. 18, 1875. Your Friends, Truly,
T. J. BROWN & CO.

GOOD CHEAP GOOD!
MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
SPRING AND SUMMER, 1876.
R. A. WOMMACK & CO.
Call attention to their complete stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, which they are determined to sell at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
Don't fail to call and examine their GOODS. They are determined to please.
June 15th, 1876.

CHOICE COFFEE.
12 STYLES OF COFFEE, the very best in the market.
Prices from 20 cents to 50 cents.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C. Sept 26th, 1876.— 39.

STANDARD KEEPER.
Having received the Measures and Weights from Saleigh, I am ready to seal all weights and measures.
R. A. WOMMACK, Standard Keeper.

INFELICE is Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson's new and charming book, probably the best ever written by this most fascinating Southern authoress. The work is selling fast and Carlton's presses in New York are tasked to their utmost to produce them fast enough to supply the demand at Blums.

INITIAL PAPER.—In great variety the Salem Bookstore.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

LOT NEW CALICOES just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

A NEW SUPPLY OF
AUTOGRAPH AND
[illegible]TING ALBUMS
AT THE BOOK STORE

NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES put up in neat and fancy Boxes, with and without Initials. These Goods are very fine and selling fast. Come before the stock is broken.

Poetry.

MAKE THE BEST OF IT.

What's the use of always fretting
Over ills that can't be cured?
What's the use of finding fault with
What we know must be endured?
Does it make our hardships lighter
If we grumble 'neath their load?
Does it make life's pathway smoother
If we fret about the load?
Better use our time than fill it
Full of sighs and vain regrets
Over some imagined blunder—
As does he who always frets.

We can not expect life's pathway
To be always strewn with flowers;
For the time which God has given
To all be made of happy hours.
Storms will follow every sunshine,
Grief be mixed with every joy;
And 'tis best that it should be so—
God's too soft without alloy.
"Half our trouble's our invention,"
We're to blame for half our strife;
Then if life is what we make it,
Why not make the best of life?

Humorous.

Didn't Make a Cent.

An unknown man entered a hosiery store on Woodford avenue and asked to be shown "a few socks." When he learned the price per pair of woolen ones he put them aside and said:

"I guess I'll keep on wearing cotton ones.—They say if you wear 'em right along through the winter your feet don't get cold."

Some cotton socks were handed out, and he persuaded the dealer to drop from twenty cents to fifteen cents a pair. Then he said:

"I can buy the same kind as these in Toledo for ten cents."

"It doesn't seem possible," replied the dealer. "Will you swear to it?"

"I will. I will make affidavit to the fact."

The dealer told him to go around to a justice, make the affidavit, and he should then have four pair at 10 cents per pair. The stranger was as good as his word, and he chuckled and cackled over his shrewdness until the document was made out and he had been sworn. Then the justice remarked:

"A dollar is the fee."

Something came over the stranger about that date. His knees wabbled a little, and he swallowed as if something choked him. He handed over the dollar, walked out, and the four pair of socks are still left on the shelf. If the shrewd chap made any remarks to himself, he probably whispered:

"Virtue is its own reward, and you are 150 pounds of fool!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Vot You Lives on Anyways.

A citizen of Toledo, in the ordinary current of business, became possessor of the note of a German saloon keeper. The note becoming due, he took it to the party and presented it for payment. The man was not prepared to liquidate his obligation, and asked for an extension of time. This being granted, and the conditions settled properly he was turning to leave, when the German said:

"Shoost vait von leedle whiles, unt I gifts you ein glass goot peers."

"No I thank you, I don't drink beer," was the reply.

"Vell, den I gifts you veeskees, thot ish petter as so mooch."

"No, thank you, I don't drink whisky."

"Shoo! den I know how I fix you! I haf goot vines"—jerking down a bottle with a flourish.

Again the quiet, "No, thank you, I don't drink wine."

"Vot! you don trinks noddings; vell I gifts you ein good shegar."

Once more, "No, thank you, I don't smoke."

"Mein Gott!" exclaimed the Dutchman, throwing up both hands, "no peers, no veeskees, no vines, no bobacco, no noddings—vot you lifs on anyways; botatoes, eh?"—*Toledo Blade.*

A Sweet Boon of a Brother.

A young man called on his intended the other evening, and while waiting for her appearance he struck up a conversation with his prospective brother-in-law. After awhile the boy asked:

"Does galvanized niggers know much?"

"I really can't say," said the amused young man, and silence reigned for a moment, when the boy resumed:

"Kin you play checquers with you nose?"

"No; I have not acquired that accomplishment."

"Well you'd better, you hear me."

"Why?"

"Cause Sis says you don't know as much as a galvanized nigger, but your dad's got lots of stamps, and she'll marry you any how; and she said when she got ahold of the old man's sugar she was agoin' to all of the Fourth of July percesshuns and ice cream gum sucks, and let you stay at home and play chequers with that holly-hock nose of yourn."

And when "Sis" got her hair banged and came in, she found the parlor deserted by all save her brother, who was innocently tying the tails of two kittens together and singing.

MORAL.—Be careful how you talk before children.

Mr. Butler was tavern-keeper, stage-driver, constable and factotum of the town. There was no appeal from his judgment in horse-flesh. A dealer wanted to sell the Rev. Mr. McClure a horse. The dealer, the minister, and the horse walked over to get Mr. Butler's opinion of the trade. Looking at the horse, the tavern-keeper asked:

"What is the matter with his knees?"

"Oh, nothing!" said the jockey; "he scraped himself getting up."

"Well, parson," said Butler, addressing Mr. McClure, "I'll tell you what it is: barked knees may be a pretty good sign for a minister, but it is a plaguey poor sign for a hoss."

Stencil Cutting and Sign Painting.

ALL kinds of STENCILS,
FOR TOBACCO BOXES,
FOR MILLERS,
FOR MERCHANTS,
&c.., &., &c.,
CUT ON BRASS AND COPPER.

ALSO SIGNS PAINTED.

-AND-

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, GILT IN GOLD, neatly and expeditiously executed by

E. A. VOGLER,
Salem, N. C., Sept., 1876. 37-4w.

S. E. ALLEN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

AND

HOUSE FURNISHIG GOODS.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR

Iron,
Nails,
Stoves,
Window Glass,
Sash,
Blinds and Doors,

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

WINSTON, N. C.

HAS ALSO A FULL LINE OF

ACORN COOKING

AND

HEATING STOVES.

GET THE BEST

ACORN WOOD COOK

AND

HEATER.

Don't Purchase YOUR GOODS Until You Examine PATTERSON & CO'S SPLENDID STOCK.

WE PROPOSE

"TO FILL THE BILL"

For all articles needed in this country, and to sell at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!

We shall receive invoices of new goods every week during the Fall season, and will be prepared to supply

Wholesale & Retail Customers.

We invite a visit from every one wishing to purchase the best articles for the least money.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 15, 1876.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS. MILL GEARING MADE Without Patterns. SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS OF IMPROVED DESIGNS, A SPECIALTY. The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 in use. ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT, SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

ELEGANT DISPLAY!

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS

—AT—

W. T. VOGLER'S JEWELRY STORE.

SALEM, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and receiving the largest and best selected stock of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, Walking Canes, Musical Boxes, SILVER PLATED WARE, Fine Cutlery, Thermometers, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

ever brought to this place since the war. They are just the thing for

BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

Mr. Vogler respectfully invites his numerous friends and customers to examine his large and well selected stock, feeling assured that they can find all they want in his line at very reasonable figures.

HAIR JEWELRY,
OF ALL KINDS AND DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER.

REPAIRING

of every description, in my line of business, neatly and promptly executed.

MARBLE GRAVE STONES, of all sizes and styles, made to order, and at reduced prices.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1875.

A NEW SUPPLY OF

AUTOGRAPH AND WEDDING ALBUMS

AT THE BOOK STORE

WHITE WASH BRUSHES,

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

FOR SALE. Three beautiful lots on Depot Street, adjoining Mr. Tavis, two of which are corner lots. Apply at the BOOK STORE.

FOR SALE.

BUGGY, SULKY, WAGON, With single and double Harness. One horse.

Apply at the PRESS OFFICE, or ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

TELTON'S FINE SOAPS,
GLYCERINE BOUQUET SOAP.
NEW GLYCERINE SOAP,
NEW HONEY SOAP,
NEW CASTILE SOAP,
NEW WINDSOR SOAP.
CALIFORNIA BOUQUET SOAP,

For Sale at ZEVELY'S.

HODGIN & SULLIVAN.

WINSTON, N. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise, Agricultural Implements,

Fertilizers, and Agents for the Watt Plows.

Honest and Fair Dealing our motto.

We buy our Goods for Cash only, and sell for a very small profit. Our stock is kept complete by replenishment all the year, and embraces everything usually kept n a first class store We offer for sale, at reduced prices, the old and established standard fertilzers.

Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate, $50 ton. Soluble Pacific Guano, $50 ton.
W. & C. Phosphate of Lime, $50 ton. Zell's Tobacco Fertilizer, $50 ton.

Heavy Groceries, Iron, Leather and Nails made a specialty. We invite all to examine our stock and prices.

FIRST CLASS NOTION AND VARIETY STORE

J. BLICKENDERFER,

South Side Public Square, Salem, N. C.

ALWAYS ALERT

TO PROCURE FOR HIS CUSTOMERS ALL THE ADVANTAGES

GOOD BUYING

Can give them, has enabled him to offer to the Public a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

A NEW LINE OF ARTICLES RARE, RICH AND TASTY, consisting of

China, Glass, Lava and Parian Ware,

FANCY GOODS, FANCY BOXES, AND LADIES'WORK BOXES, &c.
Very beautiful and suited for Presents.

New Styles of Goods received every few days.

Salem, N. C. June 15, 1875. J. BLICKENDERFER. SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President..
SEATON GALES, Secretary. PLASKI COWPER Supervisor

NORTH CAROLINA

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

INSURABLE PROPERTY,

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. **Encourage Home Institutions.**

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N C

Another Candidate FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and

Entirely New Stock of General Merchandise,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES, SHOES AND BOOTS, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c., &c.,

which they offer to the public

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

EBERT & CO.

Salem, N. C. June 8th, 1876.-14-tf

FINE GIFT BOOKS.

Mabel Martin, by Whittier.
The Shepherd Lady, by Jean Ingelow.
Swiss Pictures.
Italian Pictures.
Spanish Pictures.
"Those Holy Fields."
The Sea and its Wonders.
Allibone's Poetical Quotations.
Allibone's Prose Quotations.
Carleton's Farm Ballads.

The British Poets in Fancy Holiday Binding, and a general stock of the BEST BOOKS for general reading, at the BOOKSTORE.

THOS. R PURNELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to business in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in any part of the State.

GO TO THE BARGAIN STORE!

PFOHL & STOCKTON

WINSTON, N. C.

Wholesale and Retail MERCHANTS.

ALSO PROPRIETORS OF

Merchant's Hotel.

NEW STYLES

Paper and Envelopes,

AT THE BOOK STORE,

CONSISTING OF

REPPS in four tints, in a neat box. LEGAL FOLD.
ARLINGTON PAPETERIES.
CODLIN & SHORT'S PAPETERIES, two styles envelopes in a box.
DOMINOES, CHECKERMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS.

NEW NOVELS, PICTURES, BOOKS,

AT THE BOOK STORE.

THOSE LONG DAYS HAVE COME,

Also New Novels, School Books, Black Glazed Paper, Paper bound Poems, &c. Call at the BOOKSTORE.

J. H. ZEVELY,

POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDCINES,

can always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
FINE CUTLERY, &c.
FINE TOBACCO, CIGARS.

PAINTING

AND

PAPER HANCING.

I RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the people of Salem, Winston and surrounding country, that I am prepared to do all kinds of House Painting in the very best and latest styles. All kinds of Graining, Marbling, Glazing, Kalsomining and Paper Hanging. Terms either by the day or contract. For further particulars apply to

JOSEPH M. GIBBINS.
Slem, N. C., Septemer 18th 1875.

LOOK HERE!

Donaldson's Improved MEDICAL INHALER

FOR SALE AT

Zevely's Drug Store,

SALEM, N. C.

Cures Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hemorrhage, Hoarseness, Coughs, and all kindred diseases.

A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]

ATTENDS TO BUSINESS
BEFORE THE VARIOUS

Departments of the Government

OFFICE 421, E. TREET,

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79 Washington City, D. C

SPICES

of all kinds, pure and unadulterated, as cheap as the cheapest, at

Zevely's Drug Store,

embracing

GROUND CINNAMON,
" CLOVES,
" PEPPER,
" GINGER,
" MUSTARD.

In fact all SPICES usually kept in the Stores. Also

ESSENCES

of Cinnamon, Ginger, Lemon, Peppermint, and all other ESSENCES usually kept in stores, to be had at ZEVELY'S STORE, for the same price that inferior articles are sold at elsewhere. My essences are twice the strength of those found elsewhere.

Call at Zevely's Store.

PAPER. Just received an invoice of a lot of new style paper. Great bargain are offered in white box paper at BLUM'S BOOKSTORE.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Sept. 3rd, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte,	5 55 a m	2 15 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n	6 12 a m	2 40 a m
" Salisbury,	8 30 a m	4 19 a m
" Greensboro,	10 58 a m	6 17 a m
" Danville,	1 47 p m	8 54 a m
" Dundee,	2 07 p m	9 01 a m
" Burksville,	6 49 p m	12 45 p m
Arrive at Richmond,	9 36 p m	3 19 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond,	5 50 a m	1 10 p m
" Burkeville,	9 00 a m	3 54 p m
" Dundee,	1 50 p m	8 05 p m
" Danville,	1 55 p m	8 10 p m
" Greensboro,	4 35 p m	10 25 p m
" Salisbury,	7 01 p m	12 32 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n,	9 06 p m	2 29 a m
Arrive at Charlotte,	9 08 p m	2 42 a m

GOING EAST. STATIONS.	MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro	6 30 a m	Arr. 10 05 p m
" Co. Shops,	7 58 a m	L've 8 53 p m
" Arr. at Raleigh,	11 15 a m	Arr. 5 05 p m
" Arr. at Goldsboro	1 45 p m	L've 2 20 p m

STATIONS.	ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.	
Leave Greensboro,	5 20 a m	Arr. 3 00 p m
" Com. Shops,	8 13 a m	Lve 1 11 p m
Arr. at Raleigh,	2 45 p m	Arr. 7 12 a m
Arr. at Goldsboro,	10 p m	Lve 1 30 a m

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.
(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro, 4 45 p m
Arrive at Salem 6 45 p m
Leave Salem, 8 15 a m
Arrive at Greensboro, 10 33 a m

For further information, address

JOHN R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

SAY!!

Is Your Life Insured?

IF not, have it done at once, but first come to the undersigned and examine statements showing the standing of *all* the different Companies, and then select the strongest and safest. The *best* is always good enough, and in Life Insurance it will cost *less* than an inferior article.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

is the second largest Life Company in the world and will insure your life on the most reasonable terms.

Its expenses are *less* than any other Company, therefore its dividends *can* be and *are* greater, reducing the premiums to the actual cost of insurance, for there are no Stockholders to take the largest share of the profits.

Do not take my word for it, but come and examine the figures for yourselves.

J. A. LINEBACK, *Agent.*
Salem, N. C. March 5, 1874.-10

IMPRROVE YOUR HOMES.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

During the Spring months, attention should be given to the decoration of Home Grounds.

Kelvyn Nursery, at Pittsboro, N. C., offers a very full and varid stock of EVERGREENS, ROSES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL SHADE AND LAWN TREES, BORDER PERENNIALS, and the most select varieties of FLOWER SEEDS and BULBS.

We send the following collections:

20 Packets Flower Seeds,	(per mail)	$ 1 00
3 Roses,	"	1 00
10 Bedding Plants,	"	1 00
12 Evergreens,	"	5 00
6 Flowering Shrubs,	"	1 00

Plans for Improvement made in full, Greenhouse and Hothouse Plants, in prompt supply, at low rates.

Mr. JOHN H. SHULTZ is the authorized Agent for Salem, and will deliver any orders. Address for catalogues, C. B. DENSON, Pittsboro, N. C.

We offer all the rare evergreens suited to our climate, in every variety of size and style. References given in all portions of the State.

March 2nd, 1876.—No. 9.

AN AGENT wanted in every county for Frank Leslie's Newspapers and Magazines, the oldest established Illustrated Periodicals in America. They are now first offered to canvassers, who will, if they secure an agency and exclusive territory, be enabled to introduce Seventeen First Class Illustrated Periodicals, suited to as many distinct tastes or wants, and, with the choice from Eight new and beautiful chromos, given free of cost to each annual subscriber, be enabled to secure one or more subscriptions in every family in their district. To skilful canvassers this will secure permanent employment, and the renewals each year will be a source of steady and assured revenue. Specimen papers and most liberal terms sent to all applicants who name the territory they desire to canvass. Address, Agency Department, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

"OURS CHOOL."

KERNERSVILLE, N. C.

Tuition Within Reach of All.

Mrs. E. B. and Miss F. E. Rights would respectfully announce that the Summer Session of their School commenced on the first day of May to continue five months. Thankful for past patronage, they hope by diligence and faithfulness to merit a continuance of the same.

Tuition to suit the times.
Kernersville, May 2nd, 1876.-18-3m

Drawn from Life.

BY CHARLES DICKENS,

WITH TWENTY ILLUSTRATIONS BY "PHIZ."

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.

12mo. Cloth. Price $1 50.

E. J. HALE & SON, Publishers, New York

For sale at the.....BOOKSTORE.

Trees and Plants.

WE invite the attention of Planters to our large and complete stock of Standard and Dwarf

APPLE TREES,

Standard and Dwarf

PEACH TREES,

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